REMARKS

By this amendment, claims 1-23, 33-45, 47, 48, 50, and 51 are pending, in which claims

24-32, 46, and 49 were previously canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, claims 1, 11, 12, 23,

and 33-39 are currently amended, and no claims are withdrawn from consideration or newly

presented.   No new matter is introduced.

The Applicants wish to thank Examiner Kai Rajan and Primary Examiner Michael C.

Astorino for the courtesies extended to Applicants' representative, Anita Pellman Gross, during

the interview conducted on November 10, 2009.   During the interview, the anticipation

rejection of claims 1, 11, 33, and 39 was discussed, particularly with respect to the definition of

"general broadcast" and the relative locations of the claimed monitor, event handling device, and

target.

The Final Office Action mailed August 13, 2009 rejected claims 1, 3-12, 14-24, and 26-

51 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as anticipated by *Lowell et al.* (US 6,292,687), and claims 2, 13, and

25 as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based on *Lowell et al.* (US 6,292,687) in view of *Haller et*

al. (US 2002/0052539).

The Final Office Action relied upon *Lowell*'s signal sent from locator broadcast initiator

31 to location processor unit 32 (in column 5, lines 1-15) for the claimed "general broadcast

signal."   In the Advisory Action, the Examiner stated that the definition used for "broadcast" is

"to transmit by means of radio."   In the interview, Applicants presented the following definition

of "broadcast" from Newton's Telecom Dictionary (a copy of which is attached), upon which

Applicants have relied:

> To send information to two or more receiving devices simultaneously – over a
> data communications network, a voice mail, electronic mail system, a local TV or
> radio station or a satellite system.   Broadcast involves sending a transmission
> simultaneously to all members of a group.   In the context of an intelligent

communications network, such devices could be host computers, routers, workstations, voice mail systems, or just about anything else.

As is clear from the above definition, "broadcasting" involves transmitting to multiple devices simultaneously, whereas, *Lowell* transmits a signal to a single location, location processor unit 32.   In addition, "general" means "not specific or definite."   Thus, a "general broadcast signal" is a signal transmitted to non-specific multiple recipients, not to a single specified recipient. Accordingly, as all of the claims recite a "broadcast signal," the rejection of *Lowell* has been overcome.

The Examiner requested in the interview that the term "target" be changed to "third party," the phrase that is used in the specification for the recipient of the second signal. Accordingly, the claims have been amended to recite "a third party" rather than "a target."

In addition, a suggestion was made in the interview to clarify in the claims that the monitor and the event handling device are on different people to further distinguish over *Lowell* and other references in the art known by the Examiner.   As discussed and agreed upon in the interview, there is no disclosure in *Lowell* of the event handling device being on a person different from the patient on whom the monitor is located.   Independent claims 1, 11, 33, and 39 have thus been amended to recite that the monitor is "on a patient" and the event handling device is "separate from the patient."

Therefore, the present application, as amended, overcomes the objections and rejections of record and is in condition for allowance.   Favorable consideration is respectfully requested. If any unresolved issues remain, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned attorney at (703) 519-9952 so that such issues may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 is hereby made.   Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 504213 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully Submitted,

DITTHAVONG MORI & STEINER, P.C.

November 13, 2009   /Phouphanomketh Ditthavong/
Date   Phouphanomketh Ditthavong
                                       Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)
                                       Reg. No. 44658

                                       Anita Pellman Gross
                                       Attorney for Applicant(s)
                                       Reg. No. 63325

918 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA   22314
Tel. (703) 519-9952
Fax (703) 519-9958

NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

The Official Dictionary of Telecommunications

NEWTON'S TELECOM DICTIONARY

ted or received must use that one channel. That one channel is very fast, so each device needs only to use that high speed channel for only a little of the time. The problem is getting onto the channel. See BASEBAND.

Broadband Bearer Capability A bearer class field that is part of the initial address message.

Broadband Personal Communications Standards BPCS. Consists of 120 MHz of new spectrum available for new cellular networks. Also known as wideband PCS.

Broadband Switching System See BSS

Broadcast To send information to two or more receiving devices simultaneously — over a data communications network, a voice mail, electronic mail system, a local TV or radio station or a satellite system. Broadcast involves sending a transmission simultaneously to all members of a group. In the context of an intelligent communications network, such devices could be host computers, routers, workstations, voice mail systems, or just about anything else. In the less intelligent world of "broadcast media," a local TV or radio station might use a terrestrial antenna or a satellite system to transmit information from a single source to any TV set or radio capable of receiving the signal within the area of coverage. See also NARROWCASTING and POINT-CASTING. CONTRAST WITH UNICAST, ANYCAST AND MULTICAST.

Broadcast List A list of two or more system users to whom messages are sent simultaneously. Master Broadcast Lists are shared by all system users and are set up by the System Administrator. Personal Lists are set up by individual subscribers.

Broadcast Message A message from one user sent to all users. Just like a TV station signal. On LANs, all workstations and devices receive the message. Broadcast messages are used for many reasons, including acknowledging receipt of information and locating certain devices. On voice mail systems, broadcast messages are important announcement messages from the system administrator that provide information and instructions regarding the voice processing system. Broadcast messages play before standard Voice Mail or Automated Attendant messages.

Broadcast Net A British Telecom turret feature that allows each trader single key access to a group of outgoing lines. This is designed primarily for sending short messages to multiple destinations. The "net" function allows the user to set up and amend his broadcast group.

Broadcast Storm A pathological condition that may occur in a TCP/IP network that can cause large number of broadcast packets to be propagated unnecessarily across an enterprise-wide network, thereby causing network overload. Broadcast storms happen when users mix old TCP/IP routers with routers supporting the new releases of TCP/IP protocol. Routers use broadcast packets to resolve IP addressing requests from stations on LANs. If a station running an old version of TCP/IP sends such a request, TCP/IP routers in an enterprise-wide network misunderstand it and send multiple broadcasts to their brother and sister routers. In turn, these broadcasts cause each router to send more broadcasts, and so on. This chain reaction can produce so many broadcast messages that the network can shut down. It should be noted that this is extremely rare and it happens only in TCP/IP networks that use two specific TCP/IP protocol releases.

Broadcast Transmission A fax machine feature that allows automatic transmission of a document to several locations.

Brochureware A pejorative term for what companies can pull off with a Web site and $10,000.

Broker A company (or person) that buys and sells equipment often without taking ownership. A broker does not test or refurbish the equipment. Often, it never sees the equipment it buys and sells. Instead, it has the equipment shipped from the supplier to the customer, relying on the supplier to have tested and refurbished the equipment. Its specialty is knowing who has what equipment nationwide and selling it, possibly, at below-market price. See SECONDARY EQUIPMENT.

Brokernet A virtual private dedicated network offering from New York Telephone and provided within Manhattan aimed at brokerage, banking and message industries. It uses digital switching to provide virtual private lines, specifically "hot line" service.

Bronze Alloy of copper and tin, widely used and known since ancient times. Copper content in bronze varies between 89% and 96%.

Brouter Concatenation of "bridge" and "router." Used to refer to devices which perform both bridging and routing functions. In local area networking, a brouter is a device that combines the dynamic routing capability of an internetwork router with the ability of a bridge connect dissimilar local area networks (LANs). It has the ability to route one or more protocols, such as TCP/IP and XNS, and bridge all other traffic.

Brownout When you lose all your electricity, it's called a blackout. When your voltage drops more than 10% below what it's meant to be, it's a brownout.

Browser 1. Software which moves documents on the World Wide Web to your computer. A Web Browser is software which allows a computer user (like you and me) to "surf" the Internet. It lets us move easily from one World Wide Web site to another. Every time we alight on a Web Page, our Web Browser moves a copy of documents on the Web to your computer. A Web Browser uses HTTP — the HyperText Transfer Protocol. Invisible to the user of a Web Browser, HTTP is the actual protocol used by the Web Server and the Client Browser to communicate over the Internet. The most famous Web Browsers are Netscape and Microsoft's Internet Explorer. See BROWSING, INTERNET and SURF. www.netscape and www.microsoft.
2. A developed tool used to inspect a class hierarchy in an object-oriented software system.

Browsing The act of searching through automated information system storage to locate or acquire information without necessarily knowing of the existence or the format of the information being sought.

Brush A computer imaging term. A paint package's most basic image-creation tool. Most packages let you select a variety of sizes and shapes. Many let you customize shapes.

Brute Force Attack A cracker term. Brute force attack means hurling passwords at a system until it cracks.

BSA See both BASIC SWITCHING ARRANGEMENT and OPEN NETWORK ARCHITECTURE.

BSC 1. Binary Synchronous Communication. A set of IBM operating procedures for synchronous transmission used in teleprocessing networks. BSC has become a de facto standard protocol. BSC is a character-oriented protocol which involves the communication of data in blocks of up to 512 characters. Each block of TeXT (TXT) data is preceded by a header which includes SYNchronizing bits (SYN) in order that the receiving device might synchronize on the rate of transmission, a Start Of Header (SOH), a HeaDeR (HDR) containing application address information, and a Start of Text (STX). Each block is succeeded by a trailer which